A STORY MADE TIMELY BY THE PROPOSITION TO RAISE HER.

The Sattle with a Storm Which the Conqueres of the Sterriman Made Offices Hatterso-Two Officers and Twelve Men Browned.

At the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic recently, T. W. Keyes, one of Wisconsin's delegates, made a proposition for anited action "to urge the Government to raise the ironelad Monitor, which defeated the rebel ram Merrimac for Virginia, as the Confederates had named bert in March, 1862, and which vessel foundered off Cape Hatterns Dec. 81, 1802." It was estimated that the cost of raising ber would be about \$500,000. Of course the tude and longitude where the vessel aunk ta a matter of record, but no one knows how deep the vessel has settled in the bottom in these thirty-five years, nor has any one knowledge as to how much the vessel has deteriorated from

On Dec. 28, 1882, the "cheese box on a raft." as the Monitor was dubbed, sailed from Hampton Roads for Beaufort, N. C., in company with the steamship Rhode Island, her couvoy, and with Capa John P. Bankhead in command, There was a light southwest wind, and the weather was clear and pleasant, with a prospect of its continuance. At 5 o'clock on the following morning a swell set in from the southward. with an increase in the wind, and the sea broke over the pilothouse forward, striking the base of the turret, but not with sufficleat force to break over it. But it was found that the packing of oakum under and around the base of the turret had worked out as the Monitor pitched and rolled, and water was making its way into the vessel, though for some time the bilire pumps kept her free. This making of water so fast may also be attributed to the fact that the vessel had lain all summer exposed to the hot sun of the James River The oak timber which had been fitted to the top edge of the tron hull had shrunk so badly that when in the heavy sea there was water to the depth of two or three feet over it on the weather side most of the time; and the water found its way through the space, and flowed in great vol-

way inrough the space, and nowed in great volume into the ship.

Econ the wind hauled more to the south, increasing all the time, the vessel towing badly and rawing all out very much. By 8 o clock in the evening the wind was blowing very heavily, causing the Montior to plunge deeply, the sea washing over and into the turret, and at times into the hawse pipes. Commander Bankhead signalled several times to the Rhede Island to stop towing in order to see whether that would prevent the influx of water into the vessel, but she only fell off into the trough of the sea and made matters worse, the water coming on board so only fell off into the trough of the sea and mane matters worse, the water coming on board so fast that it became necessary to start the centrifugal pumps. It was quite swident to many on board that the last days of the Monitor had come unless the wind should abate and the sea godown, which did not seem at all likely. The enthusiasm of the officers and the crew kept them at their posts until it became necessary to them at their posts until it became necessary to signal to the Rhode Island for assistance, which

signal to the Rhode Island for assistance, which was promptly given.

Capt. Stephen D. Trenchard commanded the Rhode Island, and his officers and men did not hesitate to jump into their boats in that tempestuous weather and go to the relief of their fellows. In order to keep the Monitor affoat as long as possible, the large cable by which she was towed was cut. Two of the Rhode Island's boats reached the Monitor and the commander critered Lieut. S. Dana Green iwho was Commander Worden's First Lieutenant in the figha with the Merrimac) to put as many of the men in them as they could safely carry. This was a bazardous operation. The heavy seas were sweeping over the deck with tremendous force and there was great danger of the boats being crushed by collision with the ironiad. The first two boats reached the Rhode Island safely amid the storm and darkness, and again returned to rescue the remainder of the people on the Monitor, which was most difficult to find in the gale and the darkness. In the meantime Capit Bankhead and those who stayed by him took refuge in the turret. Several of the men had and the darkness. In the meantime Capt. Bank-head and those who stayed by him took refuge in the turret. Several of the men had been washed overboard and lost. By this time the vessel had drifted on soundings, and the Cantain gave orders to let go an anchor in hopes that it might bring the Monitor's head to wind and that the chain would hold her thero long enough to get the crow off. The water in the ship at this time was up over the furnace ashpans, and increasing so rapidly that the engine room had to be abandoned. The Monitor fortunately came head to wind when the cable brought her up.

gine room had to be abnauded. The Monitor fortunately came head to wind when the cable brought her up.

The vessel was filling rapidly, the deck had settled so that it was even with the surface of the water, and all the men left on the turret were ordered by the Captain to make the deck as soon as a chance offered and spring for the relief boats as soon as they approached, which they did very carefully. The Monitor was as dengerous as a reef of rocks to approach in such a sea. At this time there were about thirty men on board, and several of these were washed everboard in their attempt to reach the boats, only one of whom could be rescued. The Captain, who had done all that a commander could do to save his vessel and his crew, stood at his post, helping the men into the beats. After he had seen to it that all of the men had been taken from the turret he jumped into the already heavily laden boat. The boats had scarcely resched the Rhode Island when the Monitor sank to the bottom. In mustering the people on the lithed lisland afterward it was found that two of the officers and twelve of the crew had been swept overboard and drowned.

Lieut, Green and Acting Master Louis N. Etodier who is valaive and is now a Carefair.

sank to the bottom. In mustering the people on the Rhode Isiand afterward it was found that two of the order and faterward it was found that two of the order and afterward it was found that two of the order and acting Master Louis N. Btoder (who is yet alive and is now a Captain in the revenue marine service) stood by the Captain to the last, as did size Quartermaster Richard Anjier, who remained at his post until the vessel was sinking, and, when ordered by the Captain to jump into the relief hoat, said: "No, sir, not until you do so." One of the Rhode Island's boats, after it had taken some people off of the Monitor, was driven out by the storm and was given up for lost. But, fortupately, after many perilis she was picked up by the Aimerican schooner Coby, and the people afterward restord to the Rhode Island.

The loss of the Monitor was not only the loss of a great fighting vessel, but in addition there are agreed to the standard restording the standard restording vessel, but in addition there are agreed to the same standard restording the standard

then run ashere near transport sland and the crew landed with their small arms and two days provisions. Then, setting her on firs fore and aft, she was soon for his, and by the light of the burning slip the crew pulled for the shore, landing at daybreak.

From the Philadelphia Record. The prices for the soft crabs are governed largely by the phases of the moon. The sloughing season of the crab is after the dark of the moon, increasing as the moon nears its full. Operated upon by the unvarying law of supply and demand, as the supply becomes more abundant at the moon's full, prices often drop to ten or afteen cents per dozen, while at other seasons the fame, prices of from arity to elight seasons the fame, prices of from arity to elight seasons. AWNTHATIA'S RPIRIT.

Fot That of the Fremiers, Says an Australi but That of Our Republic.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Tristram Dunmaugh rich Australian of English parentage, was at Washington hotel this week. He is on his ray to England for his first visit there. Australian expressed some rather povel ideas while here. He is a middle aged man, who looks, talks, and acts like an American. Some Americans whom he met asked him about this, "We're not English out in Australia any more

than you people in the States are," he ruplied, We're Australians just as much as you are Americans. A good many Americans to whom I've been introduced since arriving in San Francisco have apparently fancied they were complimenting me and doing the polite by order ing their conversation as if I were an English man. They were entirely wrong, all of them. It doesn't please me to be taken for an English man simply because I hall from Australia. You can't taffy any Australian of the second generation by indicating that you take it for granted that he is an Englishman; and Australians of be second and up to the fifth generation are the blood and brawn and brains of Australia. The raw, just-arrive: Englishman has not been factor in Australian affairs for a number of rears. It takes a generation or so for the spirit of Australian hustle to work itself into the English frame. My own father, for instance, was a pretty capable Englishman, but the highest mark he set for himself when he struck Aus tralla was to teach in a boys' school. He did nothing else up to the time he died. I inherited his frame and some of his ability, but none of his diffidence, for I had the advantage of breathing the get-up-and-stir-around atmosphere of Australia from my birth. Otherwise, perhaps, I wouldn't have got a job as a station keeper on scheep ranch; and if I had inherited all my father's ability, without having been born in an environment where the race is not so much for the strong as for the swift, it is not likely that I would possess, as I do to-day, the ranch upon which I first worked as a station keeper, and half a dozen other ranches adjoining it.
"I only employ my own case, you will under

which is that the native-born Englishman must unlearn a great many things before he can b conspicuously successful to any new country. specially in Australia, and that of the men who have made anything of themselves in Australia. a good eight out of ten are of Australian na tivity. Nor by any means are all of these of English parentage or descent. During the last three decades there has been a strong infusion of German and Scandinavian blood in Australia and the second generation of these people has tralian business and politics. In brief, although Australia is not yet quite so cosmopolitan as the United States, I think it is likely to become so within the next twenty or thirty years. Americans do well in Australia, if they are the right kind of Americans; and there are prosperous Australians from the United States in numbers

kind of Americans; and there are prosperous Australians from the United States in numbers all over the continent.

"But to get back to the main point, the spirit of nationality is rapidly growing throughout Australia. It is already exceedingly powerful. There has not as yet been organized any united separatist party, but there will be within the next five years, and perhaps in less time. The seed was long since sown, and it has a very fertile soil in which to sprout. Although the hand with which England governs Australia through the colonial Government is of the most veryety order. I think there is a preponderating sentiment all over the continent that no particular reason any longer exists for Great Britain to concern itself governmentally with Australia to some any longer exists for Great Britain to concern itself governmentally with Australia to the area of the senting of the same of the sent sent the same and that famous notice—which document, by the way, we Australians are pretry familiar with Australia, of course, has no such greateness against England as the thirteen States had—no particular grievances at all, for the matter of that. But a very large and high-grade element of the Australian population (composed, too, for the most part of people, like myself, of English descent) began to chafe as long as twenty years ago over the absurdity that their enormous continent should accept any sort of governmental regulation whatsoever at the hands of a little country at the other end of the world, which they were, and still are, willing to respect as an ancestor, but not as master.

"Americans secent to have been debuded into

mous continent should accept any sort of governmental regulation whatsoever at the hands of a little country at the other end of the world, which they were, and still are, willing to respect as an ancestor, but not as master.

"Americans seem to have been deluded into the idea that this rocent jubilee business has cemented Australia to the shirts of England for all time, and that the manuella semimentality of the nuterances of the Premiers at Chamberlain's Chamberlain's nightly colonial dream. Nothing could be further from the truth. A great majority of Australians did not approve of the Australian Premier's cockaure phrases delivered at the Chamberlain's cockaure phrases delivered at the Chamberlain dinner, and those who did not read this misrepresentation in silence read if with laughter. It was doubtiess all very still the truth and the consequence is that the French have to fall back on what is known as the public acceptant in the case of George Henry Lewes and Groze Eliot, of Chopin and George Sand, Shelley and Mary Wellestonscraft, and others equally famous. He does not hesitate to put his theory line effect, nor does Gilady - Dawson, this so-called wife, between whom and himself a conservative people of Australia are looking, nor without hope, for the eventual establishment in Australia of a government precisely like that of the republic or the United States in every cesential feature. The temper of the

Australian people is republican. I have observed for many years past the gradual diminution in volume of the chorused God Save the Queen' at the Australian theatres, and the singers of Rule Britannis in Australian nowadays are generally young feilows just out from England, perhaps three parts drunk. Australians take a very great interest in American affairs, and Americans I have met out there tell me that Australians know a great deal more concenting American institutions and what goes on in the United States then do Europeans. In my opinion, one of the things of the foture (and perhaps not the very distant future, either) is first the Australian republic of the Australian republic with the republic of the United States for many more reasons than the mere tightening of its grip upon its Pacific possessions, and it would be of mestimable commercial advantage to both countries. If the first five years of the century soon to be indeed not wintess at least the initial steps toward the formation of an Australian republic of the very distant the initial steps toward the formation of an Australian republic, the second of the century soon to be decided ont witness at least the initial steps toward the formation of an Australian republic, I have gauged very improperly the political southment of the people among whom I have spent my entire life.

A Manufacture of Wood That Has Many Use

fuse, nor is it made of shavings; it is an article of regular manufacture. Excelsion is of American invention and it was first made in this country thirty-five or forty years ago, the present output amounts to thousands of tons annually, and the use of it is all the time increasing.

Excelsior is made in many parts of the coun try, almost always in mills that are in close proximity to the forests from which the supplies of wood are taken. A considerable amount of manufactures; for example, it is not unusual to set up a few excelsior machines in a lumber mill; but there is at least one concern in the United States that makes nothing but excelsior, and has, at a number of different points.

United States that makes nothing but excelsion, and has, at a number of different points, mills devoted solely to the production of these curling three of wood.

Basewood and noblar are the woods used in the production. The logs are sawed into lengths of significant inches, which is the length of a fibre of excelsion. These blocks are spill into halves and the wood is properly seasoned. Excelsion is made of different derries of coarseness and theness of thre. In the manufacture a series of knife points run down the face of the block cutting into the wood is pragiled lines that are spaced according to the width of the fore to be made. A following knife siless off the whole face of the block thus scored. The flores can an economingic as the knife sets them free. An excelsior machine makes 200 to 360 stocks a minute every stroke dutting off a tier of three across the face of the block. The usual can devoted package of excelsior is a bale weighting after 1.50 stocks of the block. The usual can devote her the second to save the face of the block. The usual can devote across the face of the block. The usual can devote a product of sounds. At wholesale excelsion said in the manufacture of hedding and in various other uses. Excelsion is now manufactured in the manufacture of hedding and in various other uses. Excelsion is now manufactured in the manufacture is now manufactured in the manufacture in those countries is brown at from Norway and Sweden, and the manufactured product coar more there than it does here.

An excelsion as the tree than it does here.

An erican excelsion is experime to various forein countries. The experimento various forein countries. The experiments of various been great, but it is now increasing.

From the Greensburg (Ky.) Argus. Each succeeding bia kanake that turns up its toes through man's releaseless warfare continues to increase in eige. Hereafter, until further notice, no serpent under steen feet in length will be considered in good standing or be safety to de have its memory embalmed in history via our TO ABOLISH MARRIAGE

A DRANCH OF THE LEGITIMATION LEAGUE STARTED IN BOSTON.

Is an English Organization and It Gained Notoriety Chiefly from the Lauchester Case -It Would Substitute for Marriage an Agreement Which is Dissoluble at Will. Boston, Sept. 4.-About twenty-five men nd women in Boston are trying to establish a branch of the English Legitimation League here. The object of the league is practically to abolish the marriage ceremony and substitute for it a contract dissoluble at will by which the man and the woman shall agree to live together as husband and wife and to recognize as legitimate any children that may be born of the union. Among the members of the society are two middle-aged women with socialistic tendencies, two Boston bluestockings, a young

English girl, an elderly Anarchist, and a young Russian of good family, but an unpronounce able name, who works in Boston and resides in one of the suburbs. Of these, perhaps the young English girl, by reason of her recent association with the founders of the league in London, Oswald and Gladys Dawson, is most thoroughly imbued with the principles of the movement, and it has only been by energetic work on her part that the society or league has obtained even the oothold it has in Boston. This is not the first time that such an effor

has been made. In 1893, shortly after the prospectus of the league was given to the publie by Oswald Dawson, its originator, a man of anarchitic tendencies, then living in Boston, advocated the founding of a branch society without any success. Doing away with the legal form of marriage is not the estensible purpose for the formation of the league, although even the members admit that it is a means to the end. They say that the true object of the league is to "create a machinery for acknowledging offspring born out of wedlock and to secure for them equal rights with legitimate children."

The children which may be born of such union, by the provisions of the contract, are to be declared to be legitimate and rightful heirs in the estates of both the father and the mother marriage of the State of New York.

Mr. Dawson, the parent of the league, is the son of Thomas Dawson, a former well-known resident of Leeds, England, a member of the society of Friends. Oswald Dawson long ago discarded the belief of his fathers and has been a free thinker for many years, like his wife, Gladys Dawson. In explanation of his peculiar views on marriage, he says:

"I disbelieve in the promise for life. I do not believe that the State has any concern in the relation of the sexes, in the first place, and, in the second place, I don't consider, even if it were right for the State to interfere, that it should make the contract binding for life. If the State made divorce as easy as marriage and that I objected to the institution of marriage. I do not expect to be popular in this genera tion, nor do I expect that Legislatures will rec ognize us in this generation. I am not so much attempting to elter the law, at present, as to ripen public opinion in the matter until it is time to move.

"From the earliest times we find two modes of legitimating children-the process of adop-tion and the process of marriage. Of these two the older is the process of adoption. In the days of the Roman Empire, Nerva, Trajan lindrian, and Marcus Aurelius all succeeded to the purple, not by birth, but by adoption. lish and Scotch law. It is well known to the American and French law, but, unfortunately, in France it is so hedged about by conditions, restrictions, and limitations that it is to all intents and purposes useless for the purpose of legitimating natural children. In the first place, no man can adopt a child in France unless

case of Edith Lanchester. Mas Lanchester was 24 years old, a daughter of a fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architecta, a graduate of London University, an exteacher in a training college (from which she was removed on account of her advanced opinions), and a cierk in a gold mining company, carning her own living. She was a Socialist, and had come to regard the married woman as a chattel of her husband. Her doubts about the wisdom of wedlock had crossed her mind before she had acquised the Socialist creed, and she had debated the matter with her family at home for a long period. In James Sullivan he found a partner of her own way of thinking, and they agreed to live together. She acquistred her family with her intention. Their alliance was fixed to begin on a certain Saturday. At break fast time on the preceding day two emitent specialists examined her in regard to her mental condition. After a conversation with her, Dr. Blandford, one of the specialists, gave a signal. That signal meant that she was to be removed to a lunatio asylum. By force exercised by her father and two of her brothers, she was dragged from the room and thrust into a brougham, and her hands were tied. She resisted, breaking a window in her struggles, but was conveyed to a private insane asylum.

The case excited the keenest attention, and John Burns, M. P., and the Marquis of Queensberry interested themselves in the matter to secure her release. The Home Secretary, the Chief Commissioner of Police, the Lunacy Commissioners, and even the Queen were appoaled to by Sullivan and the friends of the girl and members of the Legithuation League. The proprietors of the private insane asylum did not care to enter into a legal struggle, and Miss Lanchester was finair discharged. She almost insundately carried out her intention of living with Sullivan. There was some talk of suning the father and brothers of the girl, and a fund was raised by the league for that purpose, but the intention was ultimately dropped. The Marquis of Queensberry, in

"The Woman Who Did" was based on this courrence.

An attempt has also been made in this country to carry out the ideas of the league. In Kaneas City Lillian Harman, daughter of the former editor of Lucrier, and Edwin Walker agreed to live up to the tenets of the league, only to find that the laws of the State of Missouri and the theories of Oswaii Dawton of England were in direct conflict, and in consequence they spent some little time in one of the State institutions. The father of the female experimenter attained notoriety by his appeals to the poons and the newspapers to right the wrong that had been done his daughter and her hashand, and the members of the society in England took up her cause with onthusiasm. But the law of Missouri which had been violaten was oldurate, and Lillian and been violated was oldurate, and Lillian and her fellow experimentar served their sentence.

# Active Work of the Women's Republican As-

sectation of This City.

The members of the Women's Republican Association in New York city are jumping into the municipal campaign, if one may speak thus of ladies, with both feet. Heretofore they have taken no part in ante-convention fights. Their work has always begun after the candidates for State or city offices have been nominated. In some of the districts of the city the active Republican women are showing a disposition to have a hand in naming candidates. They assert that it is in great part due to

They assert that it is in great part due to them that the list of enrolled Republicans is so long. They persuaded the men of their families and their friends to enroll and vote at the prim rice, and numbers of men who have never before taken part in primary elections now do so through the work of the Republican women. Thus having given voters to primaries, they will, on this occasion, use their influence to have the votes east for delegates to the various conventions who will vote for the man of their choice for this or that office.

The hottest time is in progress in the Twenty-first assembly district, which is an important part of the Fourth Council district, where the women are interesting themselves in a hominee for Councilman.

CHARGED TO THE CLOUDBURSTS. Vagarles of Connecticut Blossoms-Blue Pon-

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 4 .- To the hitherto unexample, series of heavy rains and cloud-bursts in Connecticut is ascribed generally the old floral antice that within a few days have been reported from various parts of the State. On Miner Tracy's farm in Kent, Litchfield county, the blue-fringed gentians are in bloom. In fact, Tracy has been sending bunches of th beautiful sleepy eyed flowers to the New York market for two weeks. Tracy sells goodly quantitles of fringed gentians yearly. He has never known them to appear before so early in the sec son, and in the daily journal of his farm life he made this peculiar entry on one of the rainy days late last month:

Gentians are thooming, 'Way abend of time, Rainy day, rainy summer, and my cows' milk shrinks away from the cream.

Tracy attributes the remarkably early appearance of the fringed gentians to the prolonged period of rain that followed the incoming of July. He says that gentians are always forced ahead by a wet season. He cannot account for the shrinking of the milk under the

count for the shrinking of the milk under the cream attor it has set in the pans, but he says it has always been noticed in this State in wet sammers. The cream at such times, be adds, is thin, and the farmer, he maintains, migat, better sell his milk than make butter from it.

Charles Winchester of North Brandord has a pumpkin vine that has devoted its energies this season wholly to climbing an oak tree in his garden and blossoming among the toomust boughs. The vine is a large one, of lusty growth, and of prodigious length. At one time he counted sky, two bossoms upon it and it is still blossoming. Winchester says the damp season has made all his pampkin vines run wild and sent his potato crop all into vines. The oak tree pumpkin trae has borne no pumpkins.

Squire William Green, one of the most expering produced one crop of fruit in July, are now putting forth fresh blossoms in large numbers, and if the warm season holds out long enough he hopes the troes will yield a second crop of apples. A somewhat similar happening is reported from Gruton, where an apple tree belonging to Capt, Norman Starr, already covered with apples, is again putting forth biossoms which have the same delicate fragrance and colorings of those of springtime. Squire Green holds the coplous rains responsible for the conduct of his frees.

The unseasonable weather, apparently, has worked womers emong the rholedendrous in the large and bistorio l'ur Swampi la Leivard.

duct of his freez.

The unseasonable weather, apparently, has worked womers emong the rho-indendrous in the large and historia live Swamp in Leitard. This place has long heen famous for the hearty of its rho-nocentrous. This fall many of the clumps of this tell, arrangy laurel, with the tropleal-looking follage, have again burst into their magnificent pink, purple, and gold blossoms. These learned pink, purple, and gold blossoms. These learneds are true spring flowers, and in their regular flowering season the swamp is haunted by rhonoidendron hunters from miles away. The excessive rains have washed out the fronts of the inonster pine tree in the swamp known as the "Fishbawk tree" and caused it to fail, On the crown of this tree, overtopping all the adjavent forest, a pair of fishbawks had reared their young year after year since the country was first settled. The same pair, ulcknamed Darby and Joan, had visited the tree for fully hirty years. Though miles from the ocean, the birds appreciated the tree because of its inaccessibility to man. When the tree fell, the neat, which had become simply a black mass of debris by the accumulations of years, was scattered in all directions about the fellen monarch. There were several cartioads of rotting fish bones under the tree.

William H. Brown of Jewett City has a patch of blue pond Blies which seein perfectly suited with the prevaling wet weather. One has blossomed, and there are a dozen buds slowly coming up under the water. The flower is very handsome, its petals being of a rich dark blue, and it has a most delicate, pleasing perfume.

NOT MANY GERMAN BARBER SHOPS.

# NOT MANY GERMAN BARBER SHOPS. An Old German Barber Says the Stallans Are

Bulug Most of the Business Now. In Amsterdam avenue, beyond the Eightles, is an old-tash oned German barber shop. The upholstery of the chairs is worn. The frames of the chairs are like the first in use in barber shops of this country. There are Dutch mirrors. and Dutch pictures and Dutch hangings. There is an old tin sign, the letters of which are indistinct. Years and this sign informed the passers that cupping and bleeding were done by the barber. This tin sign is not now displayed, Thirty-seven yours ago it swung in Duanestreet. shop in Amsterdam avenue. Unlike the average German barber this one is elongated and stooped. He wears glasses, and when he is not engaged to smokes the picturesque pips of fatherland. His talk is rather interesting if you

encourage it. Here is a sample: "I opened shop in Duane street thirty-seven

Billy Earle Gets No Work Because He Is From the Baltimore Sun.

Catcher William Earle arrived in Baltimore yesterday and sat on the Baltimore bench durng yesterday's game. He came here to meet Manager Hallman of the St. Louis team in the hope of getting a position.

The case of "billy" Farle is a very strange one, and, to a certain extent, pathetic. Earle, as every one krows, is a good eateher and a good ball player. He is an excellent and intelligent backstop, a good thrower, hard hitter, and good base runner, and by many is considered better than a majority of the National Lengue catchers now in harness, and yet he cannot get a position on any ball team in the

lengue catchers now in harness, and yet he cannot get a position on any bail team in the country, not even the small minor lengue teams. He is moreover, a pleasant, intelligent, strictly temperate man.

The reason for it is that some years ago be amounced that he was studying hypnorism and experimenting with it. Since then the ball players of any team into which he goes have had a supersition that he may obtain as moinfulness over them or "moodeo" them in some way. Tole housing her has cataosi his release from every team to which he has belonged in years, and no manager will engage him on account of the prejudice significant in amount the other players. So widespread to the slip notion that he is a "heodoo" that a pectator of ye tertay's game—not a bail prayer, efther deliared when he saw Farie on the latitude of the tracks, Oh, the Gridess will bee, sure; there is hilly Farie. And yet the Grides woo.

Last season when Manager Hanlon needed an extra catcher he did not hediate to get Earle, oh, the grading of moraing a "houdoo," the team won the pennant more easil than ever before. To the credit of the Grides, it can be said that they raid no attention to the projudice. In speaking of how his hasters it appoints had ruited by puspects as a bail player, Catcher Farie and that as soon as a citra discovered that his fellow players gut atraid of him he stoyeed shudying it shut a and had not had anything to do with the slease for year, but that the prejudice and whom any quase. In Louisville he was driven from the leanth, he was suddenly released without any vause. In Louisville he was driven from the team by the prejudice of the players. He found the same hing in Brooklyn, and none of the players would room with him.

Finally one declared he had no fear and would room with him, and despite hi melanthing down from an apper borth in the cabin of a Long Island humal steamer from the leanth of a Long Island humal steamer have being the manager of the playing on the Fault coast batters would prome with him.

Finally one

CALEB RHOADS'S "ADIOS." SAID AT THE RIGHT TIME, IT SAVED

HIM AN EASY LIVING.

He Had Such a Productive Secret That His Arighbors Determined to Find It Out and He Accommodated Them Up to a Certain Point, at Which Point This Story Paus. In the face of the well-established fact that the earth is full of gold and the other fact that

the Uintah Indian reservation is about to be thrown open to prospectors and others, this story of Smith's will be of interest. You may not find the mine, but you can't fail to find Smith of Utah. No doubt you will find him at the railway station wherever and whenever you leave the train. There are as many builths as there are Youngs in Utah,
"I've read your story of the Peso-la-kl mine,"
said Smith. "It's a good story, but I know a

better one, because it's the story of a better nine, Calch Rhoads, a rich Mormon, formerly Bishop of Price, could tell you more, but he wan't. Some people who had money offered the Bishop \$10,000 to tell them, and he refused, "Forty years ago," continued Smith of Utab, Caleb Rhoads and his brother found a placer in the Uintah reservation, but the Indians found

the Ithowlses and had trouble with them. "The prospect was a rich one, and the two brothers concluded to fight for it. It was so rich in gold that they could shake enough yelow metal out of a single pan of dirt to fill the bowl of an ordinary cob pipe.

Well, the Indians came and saw and killed Caleb's brother and crippled Caleb. It was almost a miracle that he escaped. As It was he brought away enough flint and lead to sink a raft, all comfortably cached in Caleb's hide. He is a stayer, is this same Caleb Rhoads, and he went back the following summer and brought out a goodly bag of dust.

"He continued to go every summer for years and years, and his neighbors marvelled at the easy life he led, and some of them offered to be company for him, but the will Caleb wouldn't have it. Finally they made up a Jackpot and offered to buy a share in these annual sorties, but they were not for sale. At length, when four decades had passed away and Caleb had grown rich with little or no exertion, some of his neighbors determined to follow the prospector into the hills. Caleb heard of it and made his friends welcome, but refused to be responsible for the followers.
"'If you get lost,' said he, 'you'll have your-

selves to blame, for I shan't hunt you out." "Well, they all agreed to keep up with the prospector, and arrangements were accordingly made for a long journey. Caleb gave out the

made for a long journey. Caleb gave out the day and date upon which he would vamose, but no one would believe him. For a week they watched his house as terriers watch a ratholo, and Caleb slept through it all like an innocent babe. Finally, when the last night came, the men who were to go with the prospector were so sure that he would steal away that they had their horses addled and ready all night. To their great surprise Caleb never stirred until daylight, when he started his men out to "call" his neighbors, who were to accompany him. That made the men feel so mean that they outdid one another in helping the prospector to pack. One of the party suggested that Caleb might be luring them out for the purpose of losing them, and gave it as his opinion that they might better keep watch the first night, but the others only laughed at him.

"He can't lose me, said one of the young men, and so they ceased to be suspicious of Caleb.
"In order, as he said, to reach a favorite camping ground, they were obliged to travel far into the night and when they had finally camped, and had supper, Caleb kept them up for hours telling them wonderful tales of the wild country to which he would lead them. When at last they roiled up in their blankets the weary men supt woundly until Caleb called them to get breakfast. He apologized for having to get them out so early, but they must make thirty-five telles that day, across an arm of the describefore they could find water, which in that country is only to be found in rock basins or tanks, as the cowboys call them. All day long the four men and eight horses trailed across the arm of this shipless sea, without food or water for themselves or their animals.

"What with their all-night watch at Price, followed by a hard day's work and a short sleep,

men and eight horses traited across the arm of this shipless sea, without food or water for themselves or their animals.

"What with their all-night watch at Price, followed by a hard day's work and a short sleep, they were heart-sick and as ddle-sore long before the fringe of pine that marked the place of water came in sight. By the middle of the afternoon the foothills seemed to be within rifle range of them. When the sun went down the hills began to retire, as it were, and finally melical away in the darkness. The horses were tred, and the pack horses had to be urged on constantly, and now went along doggedly, holding their dusty noses close to the sand. Presently the moon came out of the desert, alittle way behind them, and shone on the evergreen treas that garnished the foothills. Now they came to a little stream, not more than a foot while that ran across the trail.

"The famished horses stopped short. Caleb, dismounting, scooped up a handful of the water, tested it, and shouted to the men to rush on. The water was polsoned with alkali. When at lest they found water the men were unterly done out. It was with difficulty that Caleb persuaded them to cook some supper, for they were all for sleeping, hungry as they were. The good Capitain cheered them with the assurance that they would have no more such work. They were and game could be found in abundance.

"To morrow," said Caleb, "you can go a you please, for I assure you that I am not fond of

they would have no more such work. They were in tool's country now, he told then, where water and game could be found in abundance.

"To-morrow,' said Caleb, 'you can go as you please, for I assure you that I am not fond of these forced marches."

"That night, when they had finished supper, a couple of Indians came up to the fire and begged, or rather demanded, food. They were inclined to be ugly, so the white men fee' them, but they refused to go away. They wanted to-bacoo, which was given them, and then they asked for whiskey. They could not have whiskey, Caleb told them. 'Mo know how git young men who had come out to fathom the mysteries of the old Morman's wealth grew suddenly homesick. To the surprise and amazement of his companions, Caleb rose deliberately, waized over to the savage, and began to kick him out of camp. What surprised them still more was that the Indian made no show of resistance, but went his way.

"This little incident put away any fear that might otherwise nave broken the much-needed rest of the weary voyagers, and in a little while they were sleeping like dead men. But Caleb could not sleep. Not because he had any fear of the Indiana, but he could not afford it, Shortiy after midnight he untied his two horses and look out eight ready made moscains. He put one on each of the eight feet that went with his two horses and store softly away. In the ourse of an hour he found water and camped, but he made no fire. As soon as it was hight he set out on his journey, the muffled feet of his horses making little or no noise, and leaving tracks in the sand on the relying of the dessert that looked like Indian tracks going the other way.

"The young men slept until the sun was up, and when they awake looked very foolish. They found a noes from their late leaver. I had any had begging the other way.

"The young men slept until the sun was up, and when they awake looked very foolish. They found a neet from their late leaver. It was neatly American habit of drinking before breakfast, and now when they

the cork.

"It was a very brief message, no date and no signature, but it was pitsy and to the point. Only one of the men had seen it, and now his companions called to him to read it. One of the men had paused with the brown jug thrown allows his correct elbow, his hand on the handle and his month stealer.

alone his correst clow, his hand on the handle and his mouth stealing to the mouth of the jug as the mouth of a Maxican maden glides to the kiss of her caballero. At the very moment when the man was about to real sloud the old likeh-op's last message, a half dozen Indians Jumped theo the tamp. One of them took the jug gently from the bewildered prospector, smelled it, and took a strink.

into the camp. One of them took the jug gently from the bewildered prospector, smelled it, and took a strink.

"A very large man, who was extremely dirty, ugly, pockmarked, and generally unhandsome, linked the Indian and ranched for the jug. He fore drinking he kicked the Indian again and swore in a blending of Spanish, Indian, and English. Manifeatiy, this was the leader.

"By the time this important individual had guenched his thirst a dozen Indians had come into camp. They are all they could find, drank all the whiteey, and signed to the white men to zet p. When they were mounted the nockmarked man tapped his ride and said "Vamos." The three men, thoroughly frightened, reined their horses down the gold.

"When they had left the Foothills for behind them and for them asked the man who had Caleb's letter to read it. "Listen, then," said the man, who was riding in trout, and he held up the sheet of white paper, and read, "Adius."

organ in the body. Its influence over health is proportionately great. Upon its activity depends the regularity of the bowels, freedom from headaches, the nutrition of the body, and the feeling

of life and vigor throughout the Wills' English Pills, without weakening the body in the slightest degree, cures the liver of its torpid condition, and thus gets rid

of biliousuess, bilious headaches, sick headaches, dizziness, flatulency, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, shortness of breath, tired, lazy feelings and general debility.

Headaches, spots before the eyes, constipation, the heavy, full feeling after meals, show unmistakable stomach disorder. Irregularities of appetite, indigestion, headaches and constipation show that the digestion is imperfect, the liver congested and the entire alimentary track overcharged with the irritating products of in-

Wills' English Pills gently, but firmly, arouse the sluggish liver, give a healthy tone to the stomach, and-unlike all other pills, they do not weaken.

# English

digestion.



WHITE HOUSE IMPROVEMENTS.

Can Take a Quiet Smeke.

From the Washington Post. The uncertainty as to the exact date of the President's return to the city is such that no reparations have been made toward putting the White House in order to receive its distinguished guests after their summer vacation is ended. Carpets are up, curtains and tapestries are down, and the interior rooms of the mansion present the same appearance to-day as when, a short while after Mr. McKinley left the city. all the decorations were removed and packed away for the summer. There will be no attempt at houserleaning until word is received from

the President. Just when the Chief Executive will decide to return to Washington is mere conjecture at present. It will not require many days to pre-pare for his homecoming, however, and as the White House authorities are anxious that he shall find everything fresh and clean, they will not put down carpets and arrange the furniture

until the last possible moment.

When the President returns he will find but When the President returns he will find but few atterations in his adopted home. Probably the most important improvement that has been made during his absence is the strengthening of the floors of the record offices, situated just over the historic East Room. A new floor has been laid in the record rooms, and braces have been put in extending from floor to roof. When Gen. Bingham, who is in cherge of the public buildings, imperied the While Home recently he discovered that the floors above the East Room had actice several in hos, and that stops must be taken to strengthen them at one.

The cause of the sinkage was the increased wells to decuments that have accumulated in the last few years, making a burden too heavy for the an-lent timbers to withstand. At first Gen. Bingham was in a quandary as to the best way of rectifying the dangerous condition without damaging the valuable celling of the East Room. He finally decided to brace the floors from the roof of the house by means after rolls and this effects by add to the root and the roof of the house by means after rolls and thus effects by and

The coom has been entirely charged. Its style of furnishing is now antione Flemish, a table chairs, and benches of handsomely carved black wood, after ancient fashion, heing the principal furniture. A large mantel, styled after the furniture has ceen placed in position and a grate arranged for an over fire.

The Lapsatry and ceiling decorations have been charged as as to conform to the general style followed in furnishing the room. The walescotine is of polished black walnut, arranged in panels a foot square and extending fully seven (set from the floor. Above the weatwork the walls are hung in beautiful blue tapestry. The ceiling is of burnished gold, while the floor is polished and stained in back. Allowether the room is one of the pretitest in the manded in the manion is an electric slovaror, which has been substituted in item of the old hydraulic affair that has done service for so many years past. The new lift is one of the latest improved pattern, and is a service for so many years past. The more handled in the history is an allower the elevator it is only necessary to push the elevator it is only n

sheeping beneath. The plays, who is how manager of a well-known minor longing team and war a famous player, unded up and was a famous player, unded up and was a friedress that he accord farte of trying to work a "stell" on bins, and, despite an interest that he according to the steep of the properties and offer that if they could be the steep of the burst of the Bureau of Minos to the effect that iron along it in the steep in an interest that if they caught farters eye he would be justified them and he would have up to the farter was made alonger of the burst of the farter was made alonger of the burst of the farter was made alonger of the burst of the farter was made alonger of the burst of the farter was made alonger of the burst of the farter was made alonger of the burst of the farter was made alonger of the burst of the farter was made alonger of the burst of the farter was made alonger of the burst of the farter was been a hostic attack upon his parter. His virilance and energy and love of excitement are murvelous. He will get with the farter was to forced to work for nothing if his within the city limits ore has been along the farter of the farmition. There is no down there is black mental in the same at the island. The director of the Mining Buresu here placed a magnet in the same at the island. The same at the island. The garding to order out their traces for drill along the farter of the Mining Buresu here placed a magnet in the same at the island. The garding to order out their traces for drill along the farter of the Mining Buresu here placed a magnet in the same at the island. The garding to order out their traces for drill along the farter of the Mining Buresu here placed a magnet in the same at the island. The garding the mental placed of the burst of the garding the mental placed of the burst of the motal, but overly thing to being done to get the information.

The liver is by far the largest GREATEST OF MANGEUVRES

NO SUCH DEMONSTRATE INTO IN PEACE SEEN BEFORE.

Fally 160,000 and Peru ps 125,000 Ground Troops in Action This Work Where the Sham Battles Will Be Fought-Noveltee That Will Be Tried-A Little Colling. The German Army manonivres, which opened on Monday, Aug. 30, are regarded by Combmental military men as the greatest exhibition of the kind that the world has seen. Beretofore the Russian managerers of 18 o in Volhynia have been supposed to be the thest represculation of war in poace that makes Europe could give, but they are to be surpassed

by the German Emperor.

Last year in the Ober-Lausitz Emperor Wil-Ham's forces on the sham batteneds went Infantry, einety-eight and a quarter so, ialions; cavalry, eighty five equadrons, untiley, eighty-five batteries. This year me has in the field 143 battallons, 115 squadroms, and 111 batteries, besides twenty-one e-inpanies of technical troops and three baileon divisions, The number of troops mobilized is estimated as between 160,000 and 175,000 although to accurate statements of the total numerical strength have been made.

The programme of the doings of this tast army is as follows: Monday, Aug. 10, review of the Eighth Army Corps by the Emperor near Cobienz; Wednesday, review of the second Army Corps at Wurzburg; Thursday, re-Priday, review of the Eleventh Arms Corps at Homburg. The four corps in question. stitute the main forces of the East Army, under Prince Leopold of Bavaria, and the West Army, under Gen Count Haeseler, which are to operate against each other. The active campaigning will begin on Sept. 5. On the next day akirmishing will begin, and on Sept. 7. 8, and 9 the big battles will be fought be tween Hanau and Aschaffenburg.

The new features of the manoruves are to be numerous, but most of them of such infinitesimal detail as to appeal to the interest of military men alone. The plan of infantry in armored wagons, tried last year in the Oher Lausitz, has been abandoned as impracticable. The use of bicyclists for courier service has

been extended so that 120 wheelmen will be in
the field carrying despatches. The experiment
of a bicycle company for bridge building, read
cleaning, and other pioneer work will be tried.
Already the military wheelmen of the Miniton
garrison have shown that they can beat ordinary pioneer troops in reaching a giren peint,
pontooning a stream, and returning to camp,
and it is this company of pioneers on wheels
who will work under the special observation
of Emperor William.

In two regiments of infantry the officers will
appear in improved accountements which will
be noteworthy for the absence of the long sword
and the revolver. The long scabbard which
goes with the long sword, has been found awe,
ward in work in rough or wooded country and
the officer's revolver has been found to be a more
frequent cause of wounds to friends than to
enoughs. been extended so that 120 wheelmen will be in

with the lightening of the uniform, notably

frequent cause of wounds to friends than to enemies.

With the lightening of the uniform, notably the greatcoat, these changes are expected to reduce the weights on the officer in service by fully seventeen pounds. The tests of the new field artillery and the latest pattern of the amail calibre repeating rifle will be the most noteworthy experiments with ficearms.

Two companies of infantry will go into action with caps of the Conventional metal-trimmed, conspicuously spiked helmets known the world over as pickelhaubes. The objection to the place of the conventional metal-trimmed, conspicuously spiked helmets known the world over as pickelhaubes. The objection to the plokelhaube is the same as the objection to the plokelhaube is the same as the objection to the plokelhaube is the same as the objection to the plokelhaube is the same as the objection to the plokelhaube is the same as the objection to the plokelhaube is the same as the objection to the plokelhaube is the same as the objection to the attention of the enemy.

The headquarters of Wilhelm von Hobenzollern, Commander in-Chief, umpire-in-chief, and general War Lord, are in Homburg. There he will entertain as his guests the King and Queen of Italy, an Austrian Archduke, and probably a Russian Grand Duke. The Italian King and Queen will be accompanied by the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, who subsequently will so to Paris to talk international politics with M. Hanotaux, France's Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is explained by the central European newspapers that Italy's friendliness to France is of the same nature as Austria's new friendliness to Russia and Germany's effort to be friendly with every power except England, and is intended to serve the cause of universal peace.

It is explained further that such efforts on the part of monwhers of the Triple Alliance are not calculated to weaken that combination, insumuch as the triangular agreement aims first of all to assure the peace of the Continent. Hismanck's neutrality treaty with Russia, during

danger of being so loosened that the will go to pieces.

After the close of his own manouvres, on Sept. 9, Emperor William will go to Austria to see the Austro-Hungarian troops fight sham battles around Potis. The King of Servia is to be the guest of Emperor Franz Joseph at the same time, which fact guest to show that Autria is gaining ground in Servia, as fast as she has lost it in Bulgaria. The Austrian Emperor will have about 70,000 or \$0,000 men in the will have about 70,000 or \$0,000 men in the the field work he will go with his German aly to hunt on the preserves of the Archduke Freierick and to confor as to the poetion of Furpear pointles in view of his. William's and Faure's visits in St. Petersburg. Emperor William's return to Fotsdain about the middle of September will mark the end of the a time campaigning of the Continental troops it have armies. He then will turn his attention to the more intricate problems of finding a Chanceline to push through the Farliament his plans for a \$50,000,000 increase of Germany's havalore. The Conservatives are talking of a \$25,000,000 supropriation, but the wast majority of the Reichstag deputies have their face soil as find against any wide reaching haval programme. They are bent on defeating the process of the risal Tirpitz, recently called into the Admirality Office to be the Emperor's "naval Molike," as the German dallies say. Their eigestion will be a harder out to crack than this were's problem of handling the four army corps.

How the Second City of the World Will Com

pare with the First After Jan. 1. This city, since the introduction of the Croton water system, has been known among Amer. an cities as the one having the most ample saler supply. The average daily consumption of water in this city is about 225,000,000 galconsolidation 100,000,000 gallons for Brackles and the territory included in Queens county bringing up the total daily water supply in the three cities of New York, Brooklyn, and long

three cities of New York, Brooklyn, and I Island City and in the Queens county town 225,000,000 gallors.

From recent reports the city of Ion though in advance of New York in power will be decidedly behind it in respect to the county of the

The Alaskan dog is almost human if gence. He weighs about 100 pounds laden, he will traveled by miss a day. With twenty dogs in a term and are in a siratch increase from the frie unbitched for the night they bit about that is thrown inon the there they say. When you crew sleeping beg and pull a role over a figet under the role. I need you all get under the role, these you are will be inside of the beg in the near will be inside of the beg in the near sendurance is phenomenal, and they are

animals:

"The whip that is used on them and thing of its king that is known thing of its king that is known to feet in length and two indies in known handle, it has a lash ten set for the a knife. The Russian knowled the india dog is struck you hear a sharp your sleigh whirls past a bit of fur of piece of bloody skin lying on the snow."